

## BOXING: BREATH-TAKING MATCH

(Continued from page 1)

The USSR was comprised of a far more experienced side, featuring Olympic, European and national title holders as well as World Cup holders. However, the US coach Pat Nappi was vindicated when he stated shortly before the opening match that: "My boxer lack experience, but want to prove their worth and gain the chance of competing at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles; this match serves as a tremendous boost for them."

The US winners were Clifford Gray (57 kg division), Vincent Webb (63.5 kg), and Alfred Mayes (71 kg). In the controversial 91 kg division Warren Thompson prevailed over the World Cup winner Valery Abalzhyan.

Among the Soviet winners were the Olympic title holder Shamil Sabirov (48 kg), World

champion, the European and World Cup holder. "I am only a national championship medalist, and this win gives me the chance of being recruited to the Olympic side," said Webb. "I admire your boxer's technique, and appreciate the unbiased behavior of the Moscow audience. Although I am a young contender, I am fully aware of the value of such boxing meetings between two countries. We are paying more attention to technique and tactics and a higher degree of maneuvering in the ring; these are the qualities characteristic of the Soviet boxing school," he stressed.

Summing up, Olympic prize winner and now the coach for the USSR Sports Committee Yuri Radoviyak said: "Both teams showed high standards despite the fact that the season has only



Erika Hess on her way to victory.

Photo AP-TASS

## Erika Hess wins through

Erika Hess, 19, Switzerland, has won a new experimental event of the world Alpine skiing

championship now underway at Schladming, Austria. The recently introduced combination is

comprised of the downhill and slalom events. Although achieving only 12th placing in the downhill, Erika, who had won nearly all her slalom races during the past few years, came first in two runs finishing 1 min 22.00 sec on precipitous ice-covered courses. Second-placed Patricia Pellet, France, came in 0.13 sec behind, ahead of America's Christina Cooper who clocked 1:22.17.

The participants competed in high winds and heavy snow conditions, so much so that Schladming, a small picturesque mountain town a hundred kilometers from Salzburg, is now virtually snowed under. Characteristically, a third of the "combination" field failed to complete both slalom runs.

21-year-old Lyudmila Reus, Leningrad, came 17th in the slalom in 1 min 34.49 sec, and was 40th in the downhill.

G. Kasper, Secretary-General of the International Ski Federation, said that the competition might be moved elsewhere, even possibly outside Austria if bad weather conditions continue. Snow has now given way to rain at Schladming, and umbrellas and gum boots turn the latest demands.

Doris NUKHOVTSV

## USSR IN SECOND PLACE

Romania has won an international football tournament in Spain which drew six countries. The winners picked up 9 points, one point more than second-placed USSR. The hosts came third with seven points, Japan accumulated four points, and Cuba, two. China lost all their games.

The USSR is planning to enter one more international tournament in the run-up to the world championship getting underway on February 23 in the FRG.

## 1983 FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

The FIFA Executive Committee has announced that the next world junior football championship will be held in Mexico, in 1983.

## LILLEHAMMER TO STAGE WINTER GAMES

The Norwegian town of Lillehammer has launched a bid for the 1992 Winter Olympics supported by the town's sports organizations, Norway's Olympic Committee, and the Norwegian representatives of the International Olympic Committee.

## ICE HOCKEY NEWS

Stockholm AIK lead in the national championship with 27 points, a point ahead of last year defending champions, Färjestadt. The multi-title holders Brynäs are now at the bottom of the ten-club standings with 17 points.

## TONI INNAUER MAKES A COMEBACK

The mother of the Olympic ski-jump winner, Toni Innauer, was surprised when her son asked her to send his sport gear to Innsbruck. The champion's decision to return to big-time sport was also a pleasant surprise for the Austrian sports fans who regretted his earlier decision to train for a coach in Innsbruck.



Alma-Ain Dynamo have made their leading position even more secure, after beating Kiev Dynamo, 13-7. The winners are pictured in the attack.

Photo by Yuri Tulov

## INFORMATION

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## Disarmament programme for the 80s

By 1990 it might well be possible to reduce the present number of medium-range nuclear weapons in the possession of each side by three or more times, approaching this goal stage by stage: the arsenals of the two sides being cut down by a third over the next few years, and then one could proceed further.

This was declared by Leonid Brezhnev in his talk with representatives of the Consultative Council for Disarmament of the Socialist International, who had come to Moscow to carry on the dialogue for detente, disarmament and peace.

The main thing now is to remove the threat of war. All Soviet foreign policy is geared to this end.

Diplomacy needs solutions rather than linkages, Leonid Brezhnev said. No sword can cut the Gordian knot of conflicts and disputes in the modern world. Patient, constructive negotiations leading to a real reduction and elimination of arms is the only way out.

Speaking of the Soviet-US talks now in progress in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, Leonid Brezhnev noted that the initial stages of these talks aroused a certain apprehension, due to the

(Continued on page 2)

## Angolan president castigates South Africa

Lusaka. The racialist Republic of South Africa continues to violate the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Angola and to occupy some southern parts of Angolan territory, said José Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA—Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of Angola. He was speaking at a meeting in Lubango, the capital of the province of Huila, held to mark the 21st anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle waged by the Angolans people for liberation from colonial and imperialist oppression.

## KAMPUCHEA PROTESTS AT THE POL POT REPRESENTATIVE

Phnom Penh. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea resolutely protests against the continued presence of the representative of the Pol Pot regime at the United Nations, stating the message from the Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, addressed to the UN Secretary-General. The continued membership of the Pol Pot clique is detrimental to the international prestige held by this universal body.



In El Salvador the slightest sympathy for the guerrillas may lead to arrest. Violence and terror cost the Reagan administration a pretty sum. It has recently become known that Reagan has decided on emergency aid, needing no Congressional approval, to the tune of \$4 million dollars for the Salvadoran Junta. Earlier Congress had approved a \$6 million dollar aid programme for the current fiscal year.

By air — from Moscow

## Round the Soviet Union

THE BEST AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS FROM ALL CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS AND TWENTY COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, ASIA AND THE AMERICAS HAVE BEEN ENTERED IN THE EXHIBITION "MINI-PHOTO-82" NOW DISPLAYED AT MOGILYOV, BYELORUSSIA. The most representative entrants were from photo clubs in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France and Italy.

NINE-STORY BUILDINGS CAPABLE OF STANDING UP TO SEVERE EARTHQUAKES ARE BEING BUILT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN DUSHANBE, THE CAPITAL OF TAJIKISTAN. They are built on special pylons protecting them from nine-force quakes.

PART EASTERN RESEARCHERS ABOARD THE "AKADEMIK KOROLYOV" WEATHER SHIP ARE TO STUDY THE CYCLIC CHARACTER OF AIR FLOWS IN THE EQUATORIAL STRATOSPHERE. As a result of their research in the Pacific and Indian oceans it is hoped to improve long-term weather forecasting.

## 1981 exhibition programme reviewed

Commercial transactions worth 1,200 million roubles were concluded at international shows in the Soviet Union during 1981. Yevgeny Pilovarov, First Vice-Chairman of the Board of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, told Soviet and foreign pressmen.

The V/O Esposcent of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry summed up the 1981 exhibition programme. Exponent sponsored 190 exhibitions in the USSR, including 23 major international and specialized shows. Taking part in these exhibitions were over 4,000 organizations and firms from 30 countries and West Berlin. They attracted a total of 1,600,000 people, half of them specialists.

## 'THE FRIENDSHIP FORCE' DROPS IN ON MOSCOW

A group of hundred Americans, sponsored by "The Friendship Force" organization which has its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, are now on a tour of the USSR. Apart from Moscow, the group will also visit Leningrad and Kiev.

Our organization aims at familiarizing the American public with the life and culture of other peoples, says its President and Chief Executive

officer Wayne Smith, and this is why we have come to the Soviet Union. Mutual understanding is the road to peace and friendship. We would like as many Soviet people as possible to visit the USA. The group started their acquaintance with the USSR by paying a visit to Moscow's Friendship House (photo), where board members of the USSR-USA Society answered their numerous questions.

## WEINBERGER'S MIDDLE EASTERN WALKAROUND BEGINS

Washington. Casper Weinberger, US Secretary of Defense, has set off on his trip to the Middle East during which he will visit Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan "to discuss issues of interest to both sides".

It is said in local political circles here that the chief of the Pentagon is bent on consolidating American military interests in the rich oil-producing areas of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Weinberger will try to persuade Al-Riyadh to cooperate more closely with Washington to the military field, while in Oman he will discuss the implementation of the existing agreement on bases for the rapid deployment force.

It is also suggested that Weinberger will once again probe the ground for a "strategic union" to the Middle East, to involve a number of Arab states and Israel under American guidance.

## FACTS and EVENTS

By 323 votes to 151, the French National Assembly has approved, on its second reading, a bill granting special status to the island of Corsica. The bill which gives the island a measure of autonomy envisages, among other things, the establishment of a regional assembly (local parliament) whose deputies will be elected by universal vote.

Crime is one of the most urgent problems in Naples, the largest city in the south of Italy. Since the year began, 39 people have been killed in gang warfare in Naples and its surroundings.

According to official statistics, Indian tea exports have reached a record level: India sold 241 thousand tonnes of tea in 1981. With its 33 thousand tea plantations, India is the world's largest producer of this commodity.

## KARPOV VISITS UNESCO

World chess titlist Anatoly Karpov's recent visit to the UNESCO headquarters in Paris aroused much interest in France. Karpov had been invited by UNESCO Director-General A. M'Dow, who presented the champion with a UNESCO commemorative medal depicting Avicenna, the great philosopher.

The thrice world champion displayed his talents by playing simultaneously on 15 boards, talked about chess history, and of the game's progress in the Soviet Union. He spoke at length about his plans and answered numerous questions. World title matches, he pointed out, are very taxing, both artistically and physically.

## MOSCOW-FRANKFURT AIR ROUTE CELEBRATES TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Taking off on a scheduled flight between Moscow and Frankfurt am Main, an IL-62 airliner marks the 10th anniversary of the establishment of regular air links between this country and West Germany.

At first there were only two flights a week on this route operated by Aeroflot and Lufthansa. In 1972, 20,000 passengers were carried.

Today there are 11 weekly flights between the two cities, two continuing to Havana and one to Lima. In addition, Aeroflot planes fly regularly to Hamburg, Munich and Düsseldorf. Last year a total of 170,000 passengers were carried between the two countries.

Test flights of the first Soviet aerobus, the IL-86, have started to the FRG.

## SPEEDSKATING SPECTACULAR OVER

Tomas Gustafsson, 22, Sweden, is the new European title holder. He also set a new world mark of 14 min 23.39 sec in the 10,000 m, breaking the former record of 14:26.71 by Dmitry Ogoltsov, USSR.

Gustafsson was the best all-rounder with 161.64 points, ahead of Rolf Falk-Larsen, Nor-

way (164.66) and Hilbert v.d. Duin, Holland (165.68).

The title was decided in the Gustafsson-Falk-Larsen 10,000 m run, which the former won with a 6.75 sec margin.

Dmitry Bogdanov, Leningrad, came sixth overall and the other Soviet entrant Yevgeny Solunsky, Kharkov, ended up 10th.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

## DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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### Round the Soviet Union

● IN 1981 THE USSR MERCHANT MARINE CARRIED 54.4 MILLION PASSENGERS. AS BEFORE, THE BLACK SEA AND THE SEA OF AZOV SHIPPING COMPANIES TOP THE LIST OF THE SOVIET UNION'S BIGGEST PASSENGER CARRIERS.

● IN THE SEVENTIES, THE NUMBER OF SOVIET CITIES POSSESSING MORE THAN A MILLION INHABITANTS HAS DOUBLED, HOW STANDS AT 24. THEY ARE DEVELOPING ACCORDING TO PLANS ASSURING THE RISE IN LIVING CONDITIONS AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE NEED FOR RAPID INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND EFFICIENT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS. MOSCOW IS LEADING WITH HOUSING FOR EIGHT MILLION PEOPLE, THEREFORE 100,000 NEW FLATS ARE CONSTRUCTED EVERY YEAR.

● IN TURKMENIA ANOTHER FOUR THOUSAND HECTARES ARE TO BE GIVEN OVER TO THE VINE. TODAY MORE VINES ARE BEING PLANTED IN THE GYAR VALLEY WHERE THE SWEETEST SOVIET GRAPES ARE GROWN. PLANTATIONS AND ORCHARDS HERE OCCUPY NEARLY 20 THOUSAND HECTARES.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA IN THE GEORGIAN CAPITAL OF TBILISI HAS GOT UNDER WAY WITH THE PLANTING OF AN OAK COPE. THE NEW ESTATE, WHICH WILL PROVIDE HOMES FOR 40 THOUSAND PEOPLE, IS TO CONSIST OF BLOCKS OF FLATS BUILT ON TERRACES ON MOUNTAIN SLOPES. ALL INDUSTRY WILL BE BASED FROM THE AREA.

● TEN THOUSAND SPECIALISTS HAVE GRADUATED FROM THE ARCTIC SCHOOL IN LENINGRAD, WHICH TRAINS PERSONNEL FOR RESEARCH FACILITIES IN THE FAR NORTH. THE SCHOOL WAS FIRST OPENED 30 YEARS AGO. ALTHOUGH ITS GRADUATES HAVE TO BE PREPARED TO WORK IN HARSH CLIMATE CONDITIONS, IT IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY.

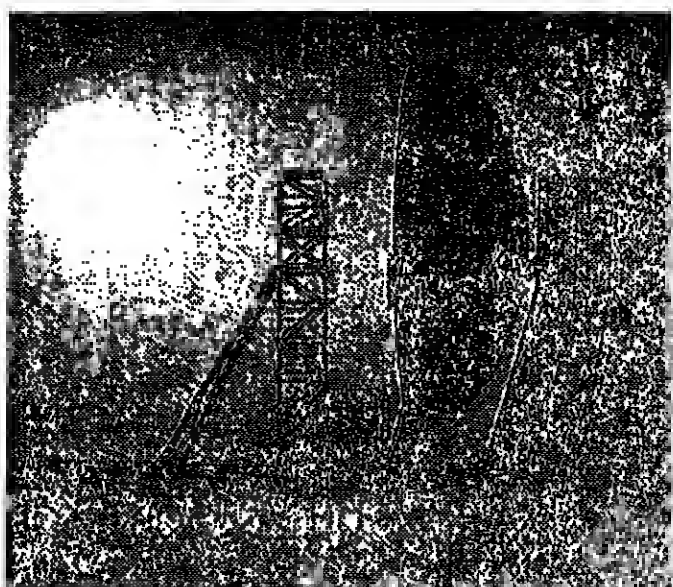
● AN EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE BOOKS IS NOW BEING HELD IN VILNIUS, THE CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA. ON DISPLAY ARE SPECIALIZED BOOKS ON SCIENCE AND CULTURE. THE SHOW INTENDS TO BOOST THE POPULARITY OF JAPANESE WRITERS IN LITHUANIA, WHOSE PUBLISHING HOUSES ISSUE WORKS BY JAPANESE AUTHORS NUMBERING HALF A MILLION COPIES OVER THE PAST DECADES.

## SOLAR HEATING HOUSES

In the Armele village of Melasor, a natural house has been built out of rose-coloured tuff. Nick-named "solar house" by the local residents, it was designed and put up by the combined efforts of the Moscow Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Armele specialists. The house is run on solar power. It keeps it warm all the year round, as well as provides it with hot water and results in a 50 per cent saving in heating costs. The solar power installation is noiseless and smokeless and is ideal from the point of view of environmental protection.



"Sunshine house" in Melasor.



The solar house in Yerevan.

Scientists are now considering building such installations in Melasor on a wide scale. There are 328 sunny days a year in Armele. The most intensive solar radiation nationwide has been recorded on the eastern shores of Lake Sevan, high up in the mountains. For this reason

CMEA solar energy centre has been set up in Yerevan, the republic's capital, in experiments with a solar furnace being carried out at the entire Soviet research and their foreign colleagues are melting metal, burning ceramics, and testing boilers for solar electric stations.

### GET OUT THE CAMERAS!

To mark the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World", is to be held early in December 1982 at Moscow's Friendship House. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Friendship House, the editorial office of the "Moskovskaya Pravda" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life", and some other organizations.

The exhibition whose motto is "For Peace, Humanism, Social Progress and Friendship Among Peoples" is open to both Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Each

participant can present up to three photographs measuring between 30 by 40 and 50 by 60 centimeters, or a series of six pictures.

The top prize for foreign competitors is a two-week journey through the Soviet Union. In addition, live other prizes consisting of a return to the USSR are offered, also 50 encouragement prizes (souvenirs) and 50 honorary diplomas will be presented.

The competition's address is: 190151, Moscow, 1 Lyublinskaya St, International Photo Exhibition, "Man and World". The deadline for the final entries is September 15, 1982.

### Shipyard given the go ahead

A ship repairs yard, the largest in all the Irtysh basin (Irtysh is a tributary of the great Siberian Ob River), will soon be built in the old town of Tara in the north of the Omsk Region.

The fleet here will be doubled with the addition of some 200 ships, mostly for relieving cargoes to oil and gas fields in the Tyumen and Tomsk regions. The new shipyard, therefore, will specialize in the maintenance of powerful tugs.

### AZERBAIJAN'S NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

All-Bainim, a small town in the Azerbaijan steppes, is now a major industrial centre of this Transcaucasian republic. Oil extraction, the light and food industries and power engineering are developing rapidly in this town which was founded less than 20 years ago.

The establishment of the first instrument-making plant in the town reflects the changes taking place in Azerbaijan's industry. About ten years ago the republic decided to concentrate on the development of these industries involved in technological progress. Today the electronics, electrical engineering, machine-building and metal instrument-making industries are developing at rapid rates in All-Bainim.

Apart from Baku, the traditional centre of Azerbaijan industry, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingocaur and Stepanakert have also been transformed into industrial cities. All of the synthetic rubber, produced in Azerbaijan, half of the artificial leather, carpets and textiles and 70 per cent of all electric power come from the latter cities.

### FISH FROM MAN-MADE SEA

In the nine years that the Krasnodar reservoir in the southern part of European Russia has been in existence, large stocks of fish have been built up. Over this period, four and a half million different species of fish have been fed into its waters. At present, the artificial sea boasts of 28 species of fish many of which exist there in quantities which allow them to be caught on a commercial scale.

### MOVEABLE CAR WAGON DUMPER

A Dnepropetrovsk factory, producing equipment for metal plants, in the Ukraine, has completed work on this country's first moveable wagon dumper, which takes only one minute to unload a 134-tonne wagon. It can handle wagons of all types intended for the transportation of coke, ores and their bulk cargo.

In our country of the present time we have over a thousand refresher courses available at institutes, while ministries, firms, factories and other organizations run special courses of their own. Over 2.5 million man-nights and specialists each year enroll on refresher courses organized within the state system. A unified system has been established whereby all workers are sent on refresher courses not less than once every five-six years. In 1980, for example, over 1.5 million workers of leading branches of industry in the Russian Federation improved their qualifications.

### TV AND CINEMA

In there a major difference between films made for the cinema and TV, with specific reference to the artistic genres involved? Yes, writes leading scriptwriter Yevgeny Gabitov in PRAVDA. The difference lies in the outstanding possibilities of contact with the viewer afforded by the "small screen".

A vital aspect of films made for wide screens is the movement of the camera, its ability to cover vast spaces, such scenes are ideal for showing large-scale pictures depicting global events of yesterday and today. In a TV film it is the close-up that is important: of a man's face and his words, of the political commentary, temper or on a actor. In place of the dramatic plot and action comes the dramaturgy of thought, the desire to trace and embody on the screen man's intellectual and spiritual life. Indeed it is the very aspect, in my opinion, Gabitov continues, that is lacking in cinema today, whoever also the screen. It often falls to rise to the level of serious literature—to provide deeply felt reflections on life.

### STUDY WHILE YOU WORK

Today the manager or specialist has to continue to study practically throughout his working life, says Nikolai Krasnov, Soviet Deputy Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, writing in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Given the present rates of development in science and technology, our knowledge very soon becomes outdated. It has to be constantly adapted to the demands of life and industry, and this is an on-going process, Krasnov says.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### THE COAL OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

The Pavlodar Irtysh River area accounts for a tenth of the coal produced in the USSR, one-sixth of the ferro alloys, and one-twelfth of tractors. Due to this economic potential the region is now a leading area and one of the most dynamic in the country, writes the GUDOK newspaper.

Salt and copper, silver and gold, lime and molybdenum, raw materials for the aluminium industry—this incomplete list forms just a portion of the underground treasures located in the area. The main product is the fuel used by thermal electric stations.

The main Ekibastuz and the Mokubenskiy coal deposits estimated at around 14,000 million tonnes were thoroughly prospected and already mining has commenced on the outskirts of Pavlodar.

Already in various parts of the country 40 to 50 train loads of coal leave the coal fields every day. The Ekibastuz coal fields 20 electric stations in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan whose aggregate capacity is 15,000,000 kW.

#### A SPACE DISASTER KILLED THE DINOSAUR

A collision of a large apoc body with the Earth could accelerate the extinction of many species of animals and plants during the end of the Cretaceous period, 65,000,000 years ago. This hypothesis has been launched

### Places to visit

## FOR WINE CONNOISSEURS

The white stork, a symbol of happiness and good fortune in Moldavia, is to be found on the labels of all bottles of Moldavian wine. The stork is portrayed with a bunch of grapes in its beak.

Moldavia produces excellent wine, indeed 20 per cent of all the wine produced in the USSR comes from the republic. At international wine and cognac tasting contests bottles bearing



In the hall for tasting wines.



This ancient building houses the exhibition hall of Moldavian wines.

the white stork emblem have won hundreds of medals.

The aromatic, sun-soaked Moldavian grape is a provider of strength, energy and good humor. The white wine is tried for drinking on any occasion. The Moldavian greenish golden "Aligote" is a very light wine, you could even call it "dry". And don't forget to sample the brand wine "Tetyushka", meaning "motherly" or "for mothers". It is a wine of a special tenderness and elegance with a complex bouquet and light flavor. Though the Moldavian white wines are excellent they are nonetheless inferior in some respects to the red wines produced in the republic. The red wines are usually dense, and productive of pleasant after-effects on tastes. Pour a glass of "Cabernet", just look into its dark-ruby depths. Not without reason wine-makers call it the "king of red wines". It is a wine for men and needs to be respected and given one's full attention. It is also the king of the question when sipping "Cabernet".

Should you find yourself in Kishinev, capital of Moldavia, and care to strike up a closer acquaintance with the wines produced in the republic, then you couldn't do better than visit the Moldavian Wine-Tasting Exhibition Hall, situated on the corner of Kievskaya and 28 Iyulya streets.

### A Kremlin palace restored

Restoration work is over on the Patriarchal Palace, one of the most remarkable monuments of the Moscow Kremlin.

Of particular note is the palace's interior with fine examples of icon painting completed in 1721 on the orders of Peter the Great. They were moved there in 1929 from the Kremlin's former Ascension Cathedral. The iconostasis, in itself so outstanding monument of decorative art, had not escaped damage. The restorers reinforced

the frame using bars and wire. Also renovated were 14 beautiful chandeliers made by Russian and foreign craftsmen.

Two new sections have been organized at the Museum of 17th-century Applied Art and Life Styles, now housed in the Patriarchal Palace. One is devoted to 17th-century embroidery and the other to icon painting of the same period. Also on view will be valuable items from the Kremlin Armoury.

### REPUBLIC OF LONG-LIVERS

A museum dedicated to those who live long lives is to be set up in Akhazis, in the Mokvsky Cathedral, an architectural monument dating back to the 10th century.

In this autonomous republic on the Black Sea coast, with a population of little over half a million, there are about three thousand long-livers. Many are the grey-haired borsemen in Akhazis, enjoying excellent health and full of the joys of spring. A lot of the old-timers continue physical labour until they are well into their nineties and over. Thus, for instance, Shkhangary Bzhaniya, from the village of Tanyash near Sukhum, lived until he was 147 and until the very last days of his life worked on the vineyards of the local collective farm. The republic's Nurses Ensemble is made up of singers, dancers and musicians with ages ranging from 70 to 120.

### Art through the eyes of children

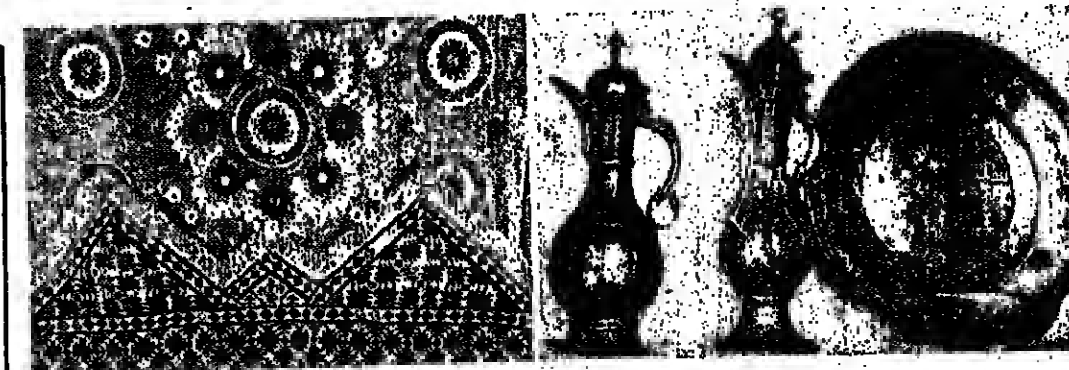
In the Buryat city of Severobaykalsk an exhibition entitled "The World Through Children's Eyes" has opened. The young artists range between the ages of three and seventeen, and

### OF INTEREST

#### YASHKA THE EAGLE AS FACTORY WATCHMAN

An eagle, by the name of Yashka, fulfills the function of watchman at the Kirovsky (Volga Area) battery hen factory. Proudly surveying the world from the perch of its huge cage set up on the roof of the central block of the factory, the eagle frightens off crows, jackdaws and other wild birds which before invaded the factory precincts bringing infectious disease.

Everyone knows Yashka of the factory. He enavens immediately to his name and, waving his mighty wings, allows himself to be stroked. The feathered watchman eagerly catches food thrown to him in his claws and understands the words "go out", "come in".



A Museum of Ethnography has opened in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan. The items on display include objects of decorative and applied art, such as pieces of jewellery, ceramics, embroidery in gold-thread, and rich collections of caulked and incised tapestries made out of copper and tin. The art of Tajik craftsmen has been shown at exhibitions in Turkey, Bulgaria, India, France, Cuba, and elsewhere. Patchwork carpet. ● 19th-century copper jug.

### VIEWPOINT

## Legendary Magnitka

For the past decade the USSR has been No. 1 steelmaker in the world. Of particular importance in the Soviet steel-making industry is the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, known in this country as Magnitka. This was the first major project to be completed during the first five-year plan in Soviet history (1920-32). It has recently celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Metal made in Magnitogorsk goes to 7,000 factories in the Soviet Union and to 36 countries in the world. In its 50 years of existence it has produced 284 million tonnes of cast iron, 371 million tonnes of steel and 200 million tonnes of rolled metal. The facts behind these figures are described below by Alexander BORISOV, First Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR.

Magnitka is the biography of our times cast in steel. Magnitka for us is a symbol of whole generations and of what appeared to be insurmountable difficulties.

Late in the twenties and early thirties the country embarked upon its industrialization programme. It started building its metal and coal base in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk coal basin. In the foothills of the Magnitka Mountain only virgin steppe-land was to be seen. The Magnitka was to erect a group of hills for several hills rich in iron ore of a very high grade. This was the place chosen as the site for the future metallurgical plant.

A spade, a pick and a wheelbarrow were the main implements used. Many specialists of that time, particularly those from abroad who were invited as consultants, were of the opinion that it would take at least ten years to build such a big plant. Yet it took the Combine less than three years from the date construction work started to produce its first steel.

In the forties, when German tanks in troops invaded the Ukraine, most plants were dismantled and sent to the Urals and even further eastwards. The country was in bad need of armour. Magnitka started to make it in ordinary blast furnaces. Every second tank and every third shell during the war were made from Magnitogorsk steel.

Even after the war Magnitka remained the country's biggest metal producer, though by this time many other steel plants had been built. In the 9th five-year plan alone (1971-75) the increase in Magnitka's yield amounted to the total output of a major metallurgical plant.

Labour productivity at Magnitka is twice as high as the average for the industry as a whole. It remains the best enterprise in terms of costs. Its profits are always on the rise: in 1981 they reached 680 million rubles.

Specialists from Magnitka are well known outside our country. They have built metallurgical factories in Bulgaria, Poland, India, Turkey, Iran and elsewhere.

For five decades now Magnitka has been producing steel, industry's bread, as it is sometimes called. I cannot help feeling proud of Magnitka. I worked there for upwards of two years, starting life as head of the blast-furnace workshop and graduating to the position of director.



## PROFILES

## Nodar DUMBADZE

Everything that the popular Georgian author, Dumbadze, writes is appreciated, though his works are often republished, they are impossible to find in the shops. They sell like hot cakes. His books are turned into films and plays and have been translated into more than thirty languages. They have been published in the United States, France, Japan, Sweden, the FRG, England, Turkey and Finland. What is the secret of his success?

I believe in a joyful, buoyant view of the world, says Dumbadze. People should get a sense of relief from reading fiction, rather than be made to feel down in the dumps—one should avoid putting one's reader in a gloomy frame of mind. Nearly all Dumbadze's works have happy endings. There is good in every man and it is the writer's task to emphasize his reader into showing his best qualities—to kindle in him a longing for goodness and spirituality. Humanism is either to be found in man from birth, or it can be developed consciously. I am convinced that there are boundless opportunities to foster this quality within ourselves.

Dumbadze's books teach us to feel responsible towards and compassion for our fellowmen. For his last novel, "The Law of Secrecy" he was awarded the Lenin prize. Bachava Ramishvili, the hero, reveals the



law of eternity, at immortality: it is the law of humanity. "A man's soul is as heavy as lead, but his body... it is as light as air, it can fly away from the body at any time."

carry it. This is why, while we are alive, we have to try and help each other..." To other words, the law of eternity amounts to the law of mutual help, to a community spirit, to the indivisibility of one man from the other.

Such concepts and as well as his humanism are inseparable elements in Dumbadze's works. "Indomitable", "Disarming", "Cascading" and even "Dumbadze-like" are epithets that have been used to describe it. One only has to open any one of his books to be convinced of this. I never write with the different nationalities who read my works in mind, says Dumbadze. The passions depicted in a book should be universal. I was touched when in the preface to the Japanese edition of my book it was said that Zerkov (the hero of the story "Gendarme, like, Martin and Me") was a Japanese bloke. In France he was taken to be a young man from Provence. I could quote similar examples from Turkey and the GDR. Many Russian readers wrote: "My grandmother was just like this!"

All Dumbadze's works are autobiographical and written in the first person. The hero is always the same (Dumbadze himself), while the characters "change" from book to book, only their ages and the situations in which they find themselves change. Asked which thoughts he treasures most in his works, Dumbadze answered: The ability to love. This is the greatest gift that man is given by nature.

Marianna MARKOVA

## The architects' view of the past

Paintings and graphic sheets by Moscow architects are on display at an exhibition which opened at the Moscow Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, located at the Razina Street. The exhibit represents views of ancient Russian cities, rare structures, and presents the interiors from old houses.

The exhibition is open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, between noon and 7 p.m.



"Lvov, Diane".



"In Suzdal".  
Ye. Overyannikov.

## AN EVENING WITH TIKHON KHRENNIKOV

An evening in honor of the celebrated Soviet composer, Tikhon Khrennikov, was held recently at Moscow's Central Concert Hall.

Accompanied by the Variety Symphony Orchestra of Central Television and All-Union Radio, conducted by Yuri Shtaniyev, Khrennikov played the finale to his Second Piano Concerto. The programme was completed by a new production of the "Gallad of a Hussar" ballet—danced by the

## A DISPLAY OF JAPANESE MASTERPIECES

Miniature sculptures from Japan, known as Netsuke, are on display at the Pakov House of Exhibitions. They come from the Hermitage Museum collection.

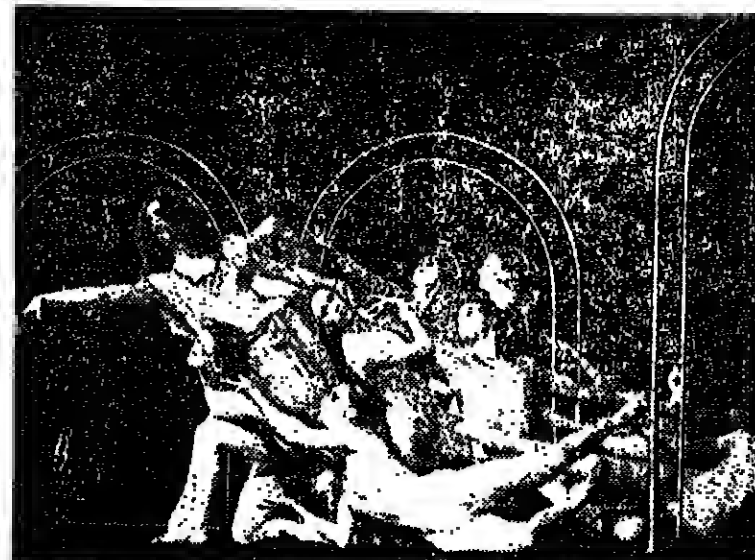
This is the first exhibition in our country devoted to Netsuke, an art form created by Japanese masters of the 18th-19th centuries. The show aims to give the research done to this unique genre of applied art, illustrates its development and its many schools and styles.

It is of interest that it was due to the absence of pockets, that Netsuke came into being. The Japa-

nese used these carved figures, made out of elephant tusk, wood and horn, as counter-weights which they threaded on a string and wore on the inside of their kimono belt to keep in place their tobacco-pouch, bunch of keys or medicine box. In this way an object of everyday usage became a work of art. In these carved figures is embodied the whole rich world of the Japanese craftsman who took their subjects from domestic life, folklore, religion, history and nature.

There are over 1,000 examples of Netsuke in the Hermitage collection—many of which are today on view in Pakov.

This is an excerpt from a show called "Overcoming", dedicated to Michelangelo, performed by the Moscow Ensemble of Plastic and Movement. The repertoire of the ensemble which, until 1978, was an amateur theatre-studio of the Kurshinov House of Culture includes "A Star and Death of Jacques Murelle" after the works of Chilean poet Pablo Neruda; "Saev-Storm" based on poems by Alexander Blok, "The Seasons", "The Red Horse", and "The Gilt of the Golden Fleec". All the plays are staged by the ensemble's founder and art director G. Mackevich.



## WHAT'S ON!

February 6-8

## THEATRES

Kremia Palace of Congresses (Kremia), 8 (eve), 8—Concert by the Folk Dance Ensemble of the USSR. 7 (met)—Gyrovets, Carela, "Nathalie" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 6 (mat)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera); 7 (eve)—Molokov, "Love Legend" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 6—Händel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera); 7 (mat)—Concert by Bolshoi soloists; 7 (eve)—Taktakishvili, "The Stolen Moon" (opera).

Stenalevsky and Nemtovich-Dachnitskiy Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 6—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 7 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 7 (eve)—Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera); 6—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.), 8—Pelsman, "Let the Gypsy Play"; 7 (mat), 8—Gladkov, "Khoblych"; 7 (eve)—Kalmen, "Mariza"; 8—Loewa, "My Fair Lady".

Chamber Musical Theatre (17 Leninskiy Prospekt), 6, 8—Kholmikov, "The Twelfth Part".

## FILMS

Autumn Marathon (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A lyrical comedy by the promotional Soviet director Georgi Detskiy.

Cinema: "Povornogo Miro" (23 Hertzen St.). Metro Pushkinskaya, Gorkovskaya.

Evolutionary Impassions (in Russian two-part production).

About a young engineer, falsely accused of committing a crime.

Cinema: "Ashkhabad" (17 Chertanovskaya St., Metro Khovskaya, Bus 200).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (17 Pushkinskaya St., Metro Pushkinskaya, Gorkovskaya, 7 (eve), 8—Concert by prominent artists of Roskoncert. "Russia's Wild Spaces".

## Deals made today means business for tomorrow

The Italian business community expresses their interest in maintaining and expanding links with the USSR, therefore they oppose the US attempts at seeking Italy join anti-Soviet economic sanctions, said Silvano Todaro, President of SYCO. This company represents nearly 40 Italian firms in the USSR, selling equipment for gas pipelines, metalwork, pipes, high-grade steel wire for electric welding, and cables.

Should Italy choose to follow the American line in the issue of sanctions, it would immediately lose both promising contracts and employment opportunities. For example, one order for compressor stations to be installed along the Urengoi-USSR western border pipeline alone creates

jobs for several thousand of his countrymen.

Those who advocate the curtailment of Soviet-Italian deals must think of the negative effects upon the nation's economy that would result from such actions. Todaro emphasized, it is widely known that the USSR intends to use the money earned from its deliveries of gas to Western Europe, due to start in 1984, for the development of the foodstuffs and light industries, and that Italy is among world leaders in this field. This promises yet another multimillion orders in the future.

The USSR has always been, and remains to be a completely reliable trade partner, the President of SYCO concluded.

## FSTC Moscow office sums up the results

Last year the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Trade Chamber did its utmost to promote business between the two countries, said Erkki Menna, the Moscow office director, to an MTI correspondent. Promoting business is especially important and multi-shows and symposiums are conducive towards these ends, he added. In 1981 he sponsored 57 such functions. Finnish companies now prefer to organize whole-embroiding symposiums that include processes, applications, trends, maintenance and marketing problems, etc.

In 1981 the office sponsored

Finland participation in seven major international and specialized exhibitions in the USSR: 500 meetings and negotiations were arranged with a total participation of 4,000 Soviet and Finnish specialists.

Erkki Menna noted it known that in 1982 the Chamber plans to arrange 26 multi-shows and symposiums specifically for Finnish companies. They will deal with the farming industry, food processing, printing, nuclear technology, civil engineering, building materials, and many other problems of mutual interest.

## 150th LAUNCHING

The Stralsund shipbuilders in the GDR have launched their 150th super-trawler of the "Atlantik" type built on Soviet orders. This year the Stralsund shipbuilders will build another

27 fishing ships, including several advanced "Atlantik-33" vessels featuring improved manoeuvrability and the ability to operate in shallow water conditions.

## Contacts and contracts

Nikolai Palolich, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, received in Moscow H. Apellier, Chairman of Voest-Alpine, Austria. Their talk centred upon further cooperation between the two sides.

Ude, West Germany, will equip a plant in the USSR capable of producing 24,000 tonnes of polyether thread intended for technical purposes. The deal will be reciprocated with and products which will be sold to the West German companies of Hoescht and Bramberg.

The USSR and the GDR government delegations have concluded their Moscow talks in signing a trade protocol for 1982, envisaging 11,500 million roubles' worth of trade.

The Pha Lal heat-and-power station, now being built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance, will start generating power this year and in three years it will attain its rated capacity of 640,000 kilowatts.

In Kabul, a USSR-Afghanistan trade protocol has been signed, facilitating a 13 per cent increase in their trade compared with the past year. The USSR will supply aircraft technology, tractors, road-construction equipment, leather, oil products, etc. In exchange for cotton fibre, wool, unheated leather, rugs and carpets, camels, and citrus fruit.

## CMEA EXPANDS ITS HELP TO POLAND

The CMEA Committee for Cooperation in Planning has considered at its Havana meeting Poland's suggestions as to how its idle production facilities can be employed using the delivery of minerals, materials and OEM products from the CMEA member-countries and the participation of the above countries in the construction of additional industrial projects in Poland. It was emphasized that such assistance will ease the interests of Poland and the socialist community as a whole.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 7—Reclot and trotting, 1 p.m.

## WEATHER

February 6-8

Cold weather in Moscow, city and region, with night temperatures going down to between -23° and -18° (down to -26° locally), and to between -16° and -12° during the day. Light snow in places, N wind, 3-7 mps.

Heavy frost in the central regions of the USSR with morning temperatures of -25° and -35°. This is 12-14° below the average for this time of the year.

## TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Taxis: 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Calling a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Commercial cars (over 40 routes in the city): 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 13 kopeks.

## SPORTS

## ICE HOCKEY

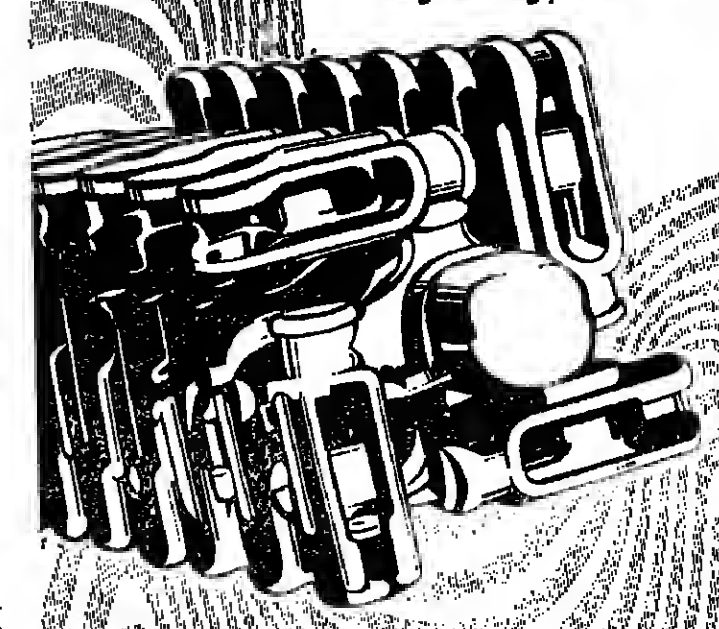
Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport. 6—Central Army.

## 30 YEARS in the world market

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## Architectural premiere

The construction of social amenities centres for pilot housing developments designed for a population of 25,000 has begun in Gorky (on the Volga) and Magdeburg (GDR). Its aim is to eliminate the gap existing between the amount of housing and the overdevelopment and amenities facilities. These centres and the housing around them will be completed at the same time.

The new centres were developed as part of a long-range agreement between the USSR and

the GDR for the improvement of civil construction. Architects and sociologists from both countries took part in this project.

This programme required the development of a standard technology for making concrete panels intended specifically for housing and public buildings. For this purpose factories for the manufacture of building modules are now under construction in Gorky and Magdeburg. The new districts will become the initiators in the 21st-century architecture.



In Matola, Maputo's suburb, Mozambique, many young people attend courses at the three-year "Industrial School" built with Soviet assistance.

Photo ADN-TASS

## EXPANDING CONTACTS

The USSR and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea recently signed an agreement that established cultural and scientific exchange, sports cooperation, and stipulated assistance to the RGE for the construction of two car service stations. Bilateral cooperation today embraces various spheres. The USSR supplies its partner country with automobiles, air-

craft, oil products and freshly frozen fish. In turn, Equatorial Guinea exports to us valuable species of timber, coconuts, beans and coffee. Soviet specialists provide major contributions to the development of air transport in the republic. Soviet planes and helicopters have been flying accident-free on the routes run by the LAGB national air company.